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ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961



Town Hall,

ROYTON,

Lancs.



(1)

ROYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Chairman of the Council, 1961-62.

Councillor N. W. Lockwood, J.P.

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Health Committee, 1961-62

Councillor H. Kay, C.C., Chairman

Councillor A. Taylor, Vice-Chairman

Councillor W. Shaw

Councillor W. Monks

Councillor H. Knight

Councillor J. Williamson, J.P.

Councillor W. A. Hilton

Councillor G. L. Buckley, J.P.

Councillor T. Buckley

Councillor J. Cartmell

Councillor N. W. Lockwood, J.P.

Councillor G. Day

Councillor H. Stephenson

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Medical Officer of Health:

Gilbert R. Brackenridge, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Town Hall,  
Royton.

Telephone No. MAIn (Oldham) 5271.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Eric J. H. Foster, M.B., Ch.B., D.(Obs)R.C.O.G., D.P.H.  
(From 1-9-61)

Public Health Inspector:

Cyril Buckley, M.A.P.H.I.

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INSERTION - Page 2, Paragraph 2

I have been asked to make it clear that, at the present date (16th October, 1962), the Minister's decision on the Council's proposal to vary the terms of appointment of the Public Health Inspector is still awaited.

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE



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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee of the Royton  
Urban District Council.

October, 1962.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Much as I personally regret the delay in publication of this, my Annual Report for the District for 1961, I feel bound to point out that this is an inevitable outcome of the present serious under-staffing of the Public Health Department. Your Public Health Inspector, on whom the burden of preparation of this report falls, has, in recent months, at the urgent request of the Council, been engaged in an extensive programme of housing inspections in the district, and as a result much of the less tangible routine work of the department has had to be postponed. However, as copies of this report have to be submitted to the Local Government Reorganisation Commission, I have felt bound to instruct the Public Health Inspector to complete the report as an urgent priority.

I do not propose to dwell here on the current proposals of the Council for the reorganisation of the department, which would be more properly commented on in the Annual Report for 1962, save to express my deep concern at the course of events in the past nine months which has led to recourse to Ministerial adjudication between the Council and your Public Health Inspector. The Council, having been apprised in the latter part of 1961 that a detailed survey of environmental health was being undertaken by the County Medical Officer of Health, might have been wiser to postpone proposals for reorganisation, pending mature consideration of this report, which was submitted to them in June, 1962.

Although there has been some revision and re-siting of tabular material, the general format of this report follows that of previous years, and, as has been customary, I shall confine myself here to brief comment on the principal items of general interest.

The estimated Mid Year population of 14,610 represents an increase of 90 on the 1960 estimate, and it is reasonable to presume that the provisional 1961 census figure of 14,476 may be slightly increased when corrections for inward and outward transfers have been made. There was again a slight rise in the Birth Rate, with 257 births assigned to the district, and also a slight increase in the Death Rate. As in recent years, the major causes of death continue to be diseases of the heart and circulation (35% of all deaths), vascular lesions of the nervous system (18%), respiratory diseases (16%), and all forms of cancer (14%). In such a small district, it would be unwise to infer too much from the doubling of infant deaths, and from the increase of two in the number of still-births.

Although there was an increased prevalence of measles, especially in the first half of the year, there was a reduction in the total notifications of Infectious Diseases, with a dramatic fall in prevalence of whooping cough and dysentery. There was one case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis. These various infectious diseases are commented upon in the body of this report.

Although no Clearance Areas were represented, there was a substantial increase in the numbers of unfit properties dealt with individually by closing or demolition orders under the Housing Acts. This was, however, only achieved at the expense of deferring surveys for future smoke control areas, and I would again plead that the Council make a realistic re-appraisal of the staffing needs of this department before committing themselves to extensive programmes of housing clearance or smoke control.

At intervals during the year, the question of disposal of slaughterhouse wastes, and arrangements for meat inspection, were matters of comment both in the Council Chamber and in the Press, and here again one must ask for a realistic consideration of the problems presented by the large scale slaughtering in this district, which in this respect is unique for any similarly sized area in South East Lancashire.

In conclusion, I must thank both the Public Health Inspector and the Clerical Department for their assistance in the preparation of this report. It is my hope that the next few months will see an amicable resolution of the problems currently besetting this department and the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
G. R. BRACKENRIDGE  
Medical Officer of Health.







General Statistics

Area in Acres	2,149
Population -	
Census 1961	(Prov.) 14,476
Registrar-General	Estimate 1961 14,610
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1961	5,166
Rateable Value	£221,996
Sum represented by penny rate	£736

Conditions of Locality

The Urban District Council was constituted in 1894, and took the place of the Local Government Board which had been in existence since 1863. The Council now consists of fifteen members; the district being divided into five wards (Dogford, Dryclough, Haggate, Heyside and Thornham), with three Councillors representing each ward.

It is situated in the south east of the County on the lower slopes of the Pennines, and is bounded upon the north by the County Borough of Rochdale and on the South by the County Borough of Oldham. The eastern boundary adjoins the Urban District of Crompton, and to the west lie the Urban District of Chadderton and the Borough of Middleton.

Although quite a number of mills have been closed or demolished during the past few years, cotton spinning would still appear to be the principal industry in the district. Engineering is another important local industry and this includes the manufacture of hoists, lifts and cranes; sheet metal works, iron and brass foundries and electrical equipment.

Vital Statistics

Live Births (Total).....	257
	<u>Males</u> <u>Females</u>
Legitimate .....	135      109
Illegitimate .....	7      6
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-	
Crude Rate .....	17.6
Adjusted Rate .....	18.3
	(Comparability Factor 1.04)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births .....	5.1
Stillbirths .....	6
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and still births .....	22.8
Total Live and Stillbirths .....	263
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) .....	8
	<u>Males</u> <u>Females</u>
Legitimate .....	2      4
Illegitimate .....	1      1
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births .....	31.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births...	24.6
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births...	153.8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births) .....	19.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births) .....	19.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births) .....	41.8



Maternal Mortality (including abortion) .....	NIL
Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births.....	NIL
Total deaths (all ages) .....	215
Death rate per 1000 population:-	
Crude Rate .....	14.7
Adjusted Rate .....	16.5
(Comparability factor 1.12)	

## Principal Causes of Death:-

Diseases of Heart and Circulation .....	75
Cancer (all sites) .....	30
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System .....	39

Comparative Table for years 1931-1961

		1961	1960	1956	1951	1938	1931
Live Births.	No.	257	241	179	196	181	191
	Adjusted Rate	18.3	17.3	13.1	13.0	11.6	11.3
Stillbirths.	No.	6	4	2	5	9	10
	Adjusted Rate	22.8	16.3	11	25	47	49
Total (Live & Still Births) No.		263	245	181	201	190	201
Total Infant Deaths.	No.	8	8	8	9	11	23
	Adjusted Rate	31.1	16.4	45	46	60	120
Maternal Deaths.	No.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	3
	Adjusted Rate	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	5.26	14.9
Total Deaths.	No.	215	196	179	225	214	242
	Adjusted Rate	16.5	15.1	14.0	15.7	13.7	14.3

Infant Mortality - 1961

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year
Atelectasis	1	2	-	-	3
Septicaemia	-	1	-	-	1
Respiratory Failure	1	-	-	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1
Bronchiolitis	-	-	-	1	1
Accident	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	2	3	-	3	8



D E A T H S - BY CAUSATION

Causes	M	F	1961 total	1960 total	1959 total	1958 total	1957 total
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	-	1	2	3	1
- Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms -							
Stomach	3	2	5	4	3	5	10
Lung and Bronchus	7	-	7	6	3	8	5
Breast	-	5	5	2	1	1	2
Uterus	-	2	2	2	1	1	2
Other	5	6	11	10	15	16	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	4	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	1	1	1	1	2	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	24	39	19	26	22	21
Coronary disease - Angina	21	6	27	31	26	21	19
Hypertension with Heart disease	-	2	2	6	4	7	6
Other heart disease	17	17	34	42	38	34	41
Other circulatory disease	4	8	12	16	6	8	6
Influenza	2	2	4	-	5	2	6
Pneumonia	5	7	12	8	10	8	12
Bronchitis	11	8	19	13	14	11	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-	3	2	3	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	1	1	2	1
Gastro-Enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	2	1	3	2	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	15	20	17	22	15	17
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1	1	3	4	-
All other accidents	2	4	6	3	4	3	5
Suicide	-	1	1	3	1	-	4
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	104	111	215	196	200	180	192

D E A T H S - BY AGE GROUPS

Years	M	F	1961 total	1960 total	1959 total	1958 total	1957 total
Under 1	4	3	7	4	7	3	3
1 - 5	2	2	4	-	-	-	3
5 - 15	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
15 - 25	2	1	3	3	-	1	-
25 - 45	4	4	8	5	5	3	6
45 - 65	28	22	50	49	49	50	51
65 - 75	30	32	62	55	67	55	56
Over 75	34	46	80	80	71	67	72
TOTALS	104	111	215	196	200	180	192





Prevalence of Infectious Diseases - 1961.1. Statistics

The following tables show the number of cases of infectious diseases notified, in age groups, and a comparison with notifications in the previous three years:-

Notifiable Diseases.	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
	Total Cases at all ages	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Paratyphoid Fever										
Meningococcal Infection	1		1							
Scarlet Fever	15		2	7	6					
Whooping Cough	7	1	2	2	2					
Diphtheria										
Erysipelas										
Smallpox										
Measles	195	12	60	67	55	1				
Pneumonia										
Acute Poliomyelitis										
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1		1							
Dysentery	7		2		1	1	1	2		
Food Poisoning	2	1							1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1						1			
Tuberculosis:-										
Pulmonary	6						3		3	
Non-Pulmonary	1				1					
Totals	236	14	68	76	65	2	5	2	4	





Comparison Infectious Diseases

Notifiable Diseases	1961	1960	1959	1958
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	15	12	48	58
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	49	10	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1
Measles	195	124	111	37
Acute Pneumonia	-	2	-	3
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	1	-	1
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	128	29	97
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	-
Tuberculosis:-				
Pulmonary	6	5	3	7
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	-	-
Totals	236	322	202	213

2. Diphtheria

Although it is now twelve years since the last case of Diphtheria occurred in the district, the occasional small outbreaks reported in the country serve as a reminder that for our present freedom from this disease, we are primarily dependant on the maintenance of a high level of active immunisation in the child population.

3. Scarlet Fever

The 1961 total of 15 notifications of this disease is one of the lowest figures in the district for some years. Generally speaking the causative organism of Scarlet Fever (the Streptococcus) has lost a good deal of its former virulence, and, with being sensitive to a wide range of chemo therapeutic drugs, the sporadic cases now reported are of a mild character.

4. Measles

The majority of the 196 cases notified occurred in the first six months of the year, and only occasional cases were reported after midsummer.



## 5. Poliomyelitis

One case of Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in a partially vaccinated child in the autumn. As will be recalled, a number of outbreaks of this disease occurred in several parts of the country, including the South East Lancashire conurbation.

Although in large scale outbreaks of the disease, there is usually some distribution of cases amongst adolescents and adults, the incidence of cases in this and surrounding districts again showed that the risk is highest in pre-school children or those in their first few years at school, i.e. those children who have not yet had an opportunity of acquiring some natural resistance to the infection. As was anticipated, the news of the disease in the district was a signal for many parents of hitherto unvaccinated children to demand immediate vaccination although it had previously been stressed that there was no immediate protection from one dose only of vaccine, and indeed that one could not be sure of a reasonable measure of resistance until at least one month after the second injection, i.e. two months from starting a course of vaccination.

It was, however, unfortunate that the outbreak of the disease co-incided with a nation-wide shortage of poliomyelitis vaccine. This would not, in itself, have had any real effect in curtailing the outbreak, but it was indeed disappointing to forego an excellent opportunity for securing a much wider vaccination of susceptible individuals whilst public interest in vaccination was at its peak.

## 6. Dysentery

There was fortunately a considerable reduction in prevalence of this disease in the district as compared with recent years, but this disease is now generally recognised to serve as a fairly sensitive index of local standards of food preparation and personal hygiene. Most cases are fortunately mild, but the disease has a considerable nuisance value, and involves Public Health Department staff and the Laboratory Services in considerable work in collection and examination of specimens.

## 7. Whooping Cough

There was a welcome reduction in incidence this year from 49 cases in 1960 to 7 cases in 1961. It is not yet generally appreciated that this disease is now one of the major causes of mortality in early childhood, and all too often leaves a legacy of residual damage to the lungs. With substantial protection, now easily obtainable against this disease (in combination with Diphtheria and Tetanus) by three injections in early infancy, and a later booster dose, one would expect this disease to be virtually extinct in an educated community.

## 8. Food Poisoning

No cases were notified in the district for the third successive year.





9. TuberculosisNew Cases and Mortality during 1961

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
0 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	5		1		-		-	

The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the register on 31st December, 1961, was:-

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Respiratory	40	27	67
Non-Respiratory	4	4	8
	44	31	75

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services are administered by the Lancashire County Council through the No. 14 Health Divisional Office at "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton.

- 1) Maternity and Child Welfare Service
- 2) Midwifery Services
- 3) Health Visiting Service
- 4) Home Nursing Service
- 5) Vaccination & Immunisation
- 6) Ambulance Service
- 7) "Care" and "After Care" Services
- 8) Home Help Service
- 9) Mental Health Service
- 10) Care of the Aged & Handicapped  
(under National Assistance Act)





CLINICS

Regular sessions of the following clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton, as follows:-

Ante natal and post natal: Every Wednesday afternoon  
at 2 o'clock

Maternity and Child Welfare: Every Monday and Thursday  
afternoon at 2 o'clock

DAY NURSERIES

There is one day nursery at Radcliffe Street which is the responsibility of the County Council. There are also four industrial nurseries, i.e.

Bee and Lion Day Nursery  
Royton Ring Mill Day Nursery  
Royton Textile Corporation Day Nursery  
Monarch Mill Day Nursery

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Provisions for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Two domicillary midwives serve the district. The ante-natal clinic is held at the school clinic, Milton Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2-0 o'clock. The Midwives are:-

Mrs. A. Cheetham	22 Horton Street, Shaw	(SH9 7301)
Miss A. Turner	54 Milton Street, Royton	(MAIn 5669)

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES

Two full-time Health Visitor/School Nurses are now employed, together with one part-time School/Clinic Nurse, all being based at the Milton Street Clinic.

DISTRICT NURSING

There are two district nurses serving in the district, and one male nurse is available for certain cases:-

Miss S. Todd	11 Stottfield, Royton	(MAIn 2896)
Mrs. E. Brock	2 Dale Square, Royton	(MAIn 6593)
Mr. C. S. Croasdale	19 Garforth Street, Chadderton.	(MAIn 6903)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protective vaccination and immunisation is now routinely offered to all children against the following diseases: Smallpox, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough. Oral poliomyelitis vaccination is available for all between 6 months and 40 years of age, and certain other priority groups (e.g. expectant mothers) over 40 years. B.C.G. Vaccine (against Tuberculosis) is offered to school children found to be Tuberculin-negative at about 13 years of age.

Arrangements for such immunisations may be made either at the School Clinic or with Local General Practitioners.

AMBULANCE

The ambulance service is administered by the Health Division No. 14, ambulances being under Radio-Control from a control centre at Radcliffe (RAD 3021).



TUBERCULOSIS

The Chest Clinic is situated in the Oldham and District General Hospital where all suspected cases of Tuberculosis are referred, and where infants may be vaccinated against Tuberculosis.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Home helps are available for emergency cases, priority being given to maternity cases, general sickness cases, the elderly and infirm. Application for the services of a Home Help should be made to the Divisional Medical Officer.

WELFARE SERVICE

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation, for persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available, is provided at four hostels situated within the Division.

The statutory services comprising health visitors, home nurses, home helps and laundry service, co-operate with the voluntary bodies providing chiropody, home visiting, meals-on-wheels, etc., in order to enable old people to continue to live happily in their own homes.

CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

The work in connection with Infant Life Protection and Adoption of Children is carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

The Area Children's Officer for this District is Mr. Hall at Enville House, Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, telephone No. ASHTon 4338.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Divisional Medical Officer and Assistant Divisional Medical Officer are also School Medical Officers. Clinics are held at Milton Street, Royton, as follows:-

Minor Ailments:	Every Monday and Thursday morning
Ophthalmic:	Alternate Monday mornings
Dental:	Every Monday and Tuesday morning, Thursday afternoon and Friday, all day.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

Hospitals available to residents of Royton, are:-

General and Maternity cases:	Oldham & District General Hospital, Oldham Royal Infirmary
Infectious Diseases:	Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Monsall Hospital, Manchester





Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

In presenting my report upon the work of the department during 1964, I must, of necessity, make brief reference to subsequent proposals adopted by the Council for the reorganisation of the Public Health Department. Insofar as these relate to improvement of total staffing, they are most welcome, but I am convinced that it would be impossible to tackle the existing routine work of the department, as recorded in the following pages, together with supervision of the refuse collection and disposal service, and in addition the task of meat inspection without the equivalent of three full-time inspectors and greatly increased clerical assistance.

In response to the repeated requests of members of this Committee, I attempted, during the year, to increase considerably the time spent inspecting houses, but this necessarily entailed suspending activities in the field of Smoke Control, as well as much of the routine work.

During the latter months of the year, I had to allocate a good deal of time to assisting the County Sanitary Inspector in the preparing stages of the County Medical Officer of Health's report on the Environmental Hygiene of the District, which has since been circulated to members. I regret that this report partly confirms, as I have in the past endeavoured to point out to the Committee, that certain aspects of routine work, for example food and water sampling, have had to take a relatively low priority in my several duties, and I believe that only by appointing an additional Public Health Inspector would the department be able to undertake fully its present commitments. As is general in this part of Lancashire, the twin problems of unfit housing and atmospheric pollution, are the major matters to be dealt with on a programme of progressive improvement of the district, and I would, as in previous years, ask the Council to afford me the necessary assistance to extend to the public of Royton, the advantages of an efficient and effectively staffed department.

I have to thank my colleague, Mr. Nutt, not only for co-operating so effectively in meat inspection, but also for his advice on other problems connected with the control of slaughterhouses in the district. I also thank Dr. Brackenridge, the Medical Officer of Health, for his assistance and guidance in what has been a somewhat difficult year for the department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

C. BUCKLEY

Public Health Inspector.



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTIONMeasurement

Various methods are available, depending on what particular constituent is to be measured. In common with the surrounding districts, Royton is a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee.

Briefly the lead peroxide gauge, situated in Royton Park, consists of a louvered box containing a material coated with a chemical which reacts with the sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. The chemical analysis of this instrument is taken monthly. With the volumetric instrument situated in the sewage works, air is drawn through a chemical solution, which retains the sulphur content of the air. The quantity of air passing through the instrument is measured, and so a more positive resultant figure is achieved. An attachment is incorporated with this instrument, which filters the air drawn into it, giving what is known as a "smoke stain". The results of the volumetric apparatus are collated each day.

Individual findings are subject to so many variable factors, that a true interpretation of results in any district can only be based on repeated observations at a large number of points over a period of years. Nor can the results in any one district be fairly related to those in another, unless, amongst other things, the siting of the instruments are fully comparable. It is the practice in interpreting the results, to compare summer and winter periods with the like periods.

The following tables show the readings obtained for each month of 1960 and 1961, from the two instruments located in the district of Royton.





Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as mgms.

$$\text{SO}_2/\text{day}/100 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \text{Batch A. PbO}_2$$

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(Louvred Cover)

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Royton Park 1960	2.56	2.82	2.42	1.87	1.74	1.23	1.06	1.02	1.39	1.75	3.11	3.11
Royton Park 1961	3.06	2.90	2.11	2.03	1.26	1.13	0.86	1.13	1.40	2.04	2.41	3.64

Volumetric Apparatus

Average Sulphur Dioxide Content Measured in Microns per cubic Centimetre.

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1960 Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	-	83.4	62.9	64.8	98.7	143	177.8	243.1
1961 Sewage Works	7.9	5.3	6.1	143	144	106	86	82	108	135	283	611

Average Smoke Content Measured in Microns per cubic Centimetre

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1960 Sewage Works	-	-	-	-	-	70	100	140	190	260	370	520
1961 Sewage Works	38	28	23	223	156	89	66	79	80	143	400	635



Water Supply

In general the area received a piped water supply from Oldham Corporation. This supply of upland surface water has occasioned a few complaints during the year, but following investigations and co-operation with the Oldham Corporation Water Department a satisfactory water supply has been maintained. There are still some isolated places where families have to rely on surface water springs supplying pumps or wells from which water must be carried in buckets.

There have been 14 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination. The following are the results:-

14 samples were  
submitted by  
Oldham Corporation

Results	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
14	0

In the case of supplies from isolated wells, advice on the usage of the water was given.

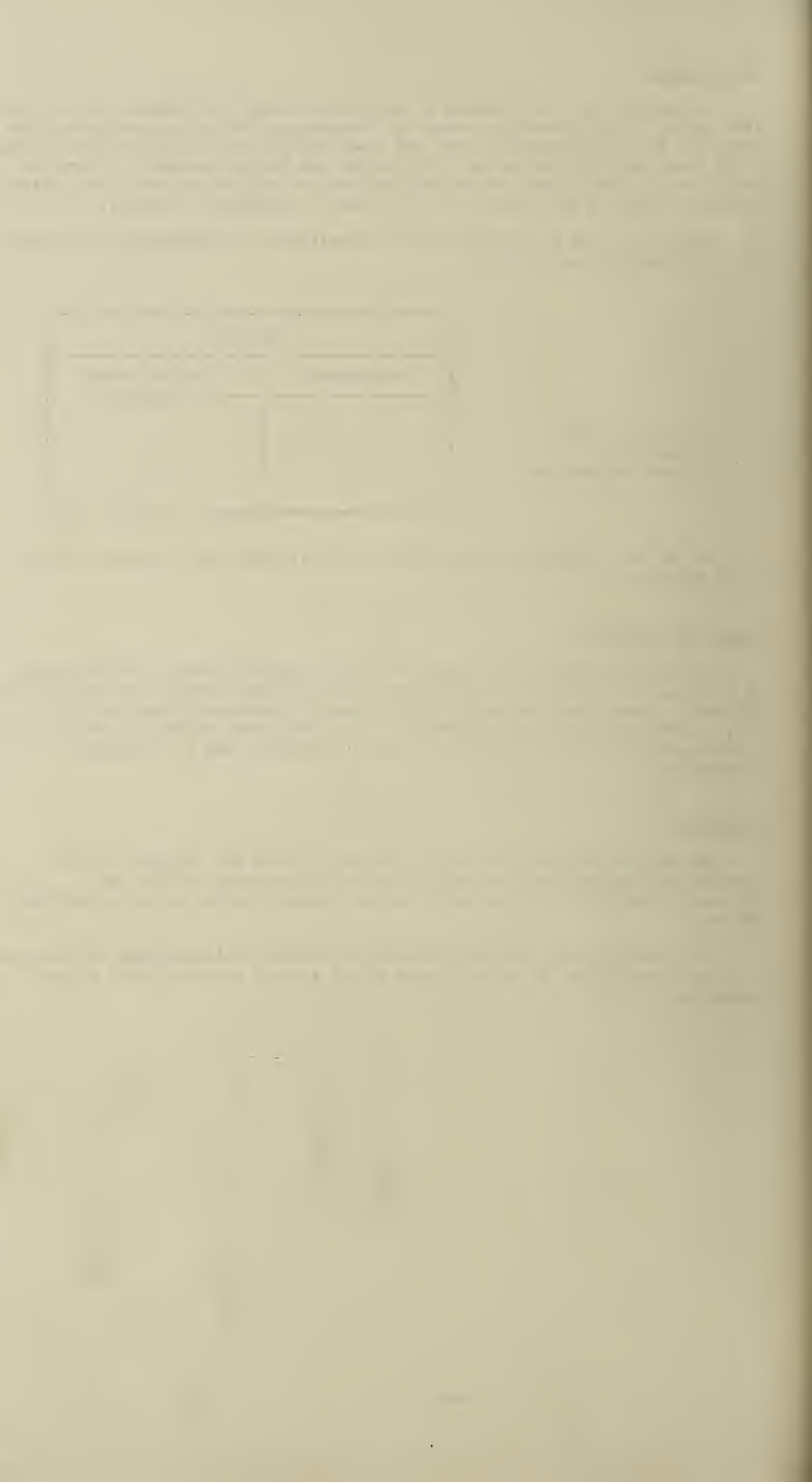
Sewage and Drainage

Sewage is treated at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Streetbridge in detritus and precipitation tanks, afterwards passing through the percolating filters to humus tanks and thence the effluent is discharged into the River Irk. Sludge drying beds are provided. The only areas of the district without a proper drainage system are isolated farm communities and a few domestic properties.

Factories

62 inspections were made during the year. With the exception of one, these factories were found to comply with the requirements of the Act. The one offending factory had the necessary repairs carried out after informal action.

It is unfortunate that much of the routine work of inspections and surveys on these premises has to be left owing to the lack of time available to the inspector.





1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	79	62	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	89	62	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	1	-





Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions of failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-

Public Cleansing -

The Transport Committee controls the public cleansing department which maintains an eight day collection service over the greater part of the year. Disposal is by tipping on land, a tractor-dozor being used to help control the tip.

Dustbins are replaced by the Council, the cost being borne by the Rate Fund. 255 dustbins were supplied during the year under this replacement scheme. In addition 147 dustbins were sold principally to house-owners in new properties.

Sanitary Accommodation -

The following table shows the approximate number of the various sanitary conveniences in the district at the end of the year.

CLOSETS

Privy - midden closets	NIL
Pail Closets	31
Trough Closets	NIL
Waste Water Closets	330
Fresh Water Closets	5250

Of the 5166 houses in the district, less than 1% are not on the water carriage system but there still remains 330 waste water closets. During the year 24 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets, under the local scheme, and a further 25 waste water closets converted under the Standard Grant Scheme.

Shops and Offices

203 routine inspections of shops were made during the year. Although the figure mentioned shows some improvement on previous years, there is still a great amount of routine work left, owing to lack of staff.



Swimming Baths

The building houses one plunge bath, 15 slipper baths, and 2 vapour baths.

The plunge bath is 75 feet long, 27 feet wide and a graduated depth along its length from 3 feet to 6 feet. The feed water in the plunge bath is supplied from the town's main, and there is a continuous circulation treatment of the water, whilst in use. Water being drawn from the deep end of the bath is chlorinated, filtered, reheated and finally aerated before being returned to the shallow end of the plunge. The time for a complete change of the water through the circulatory system is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

The temperature of the water in the plunge is maintained at approximately 76° F., and tests to determine the alkalinity or otherwise of the water are taken three or more times daily as the circumstances demand. The figures maintained are:-

pH value of 7.8

alkalinity 2 p.p. 1,000,000

Chlorine	(Residual	1 p.p. 1,000,000
	(Combined	1.5 p.p. 1,000,000

On either side of the plunge bath are 44 cubicles for the use of bathers, and there are 2 shower blocks, one for males and one for females.

On one side of the entrance hall there are 9 slipper and one vapour bath for men, and on the other side of the hall are 6 slipper baths and one vapour bath for ladies. Sanitary accommodation is provided at suitable positions throughout the building.

Inspections were made during the year, when the condition was found to be satisfactory.

During the latter half of the year these baths were closed down for extensive alterations, modernisation and repairs.

Rodent Control

One trained Rodent Operative is employed part time on this work. Regular surveys were made and all complaints given prompt attention. All sewers in the District received two treatments in accordance with the methods approved by the responsible Ministry, and routine inspections and treatments were made at other Council properties.

The South East Lancashire Advisory Committee meets twice yearly under the auspices of the Divisional Rodent Office, joint action is planned between representatives when necessary.

The following table shows the number of inspections and treatments carried out during the period under review:-



Summary of Rodent Control Work

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including business premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agri- cultural
I. Number of proper- ties in Local Authorities District	8	5166	420	5594	19
II. Number of proper- ties inspected as a result of (a) notification	4	187	162	371	-
(b) Survey under the Act	4	-	55	59	19
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-	-
III. Number of proper- ties inspected (Sec. II) found to be infested by (a) Rats Major Minor	- 1	- 60	- 38	- 99	- -
(b) Mice Major Minor	- 3	- 63	- 18	- 84	- -
IV. Number of infested properties (Sec. IV) treated by Local Authority	4	123	56	183	-





INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODFood Premises

97 visits were made to food premises during the year. Although this shows some improvement, with the constantly recurring emphasis on outbreaks of food poisoning and dysentery, it is not a happy state of affairs. All food premises should be regularly visited as a matter of routine, but this is an impossibility with the present Staff.

The following are the various types of premises in the district where food is prepared or sold:-

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>No.</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	58
Greengrocers and fruiterers	15
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops (Butchers, etc.)	20
Bakers and/or confectioners	36
Fried fish shops	11
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, etc.	24
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, etc.	56
Others	8

Milk Supply

Milk distributors	49
Dealer's licences -	
pasteurised milk	6
sterilised milk	45
tuberculin tested milk	7
Supplementary licences -	
pasteurised milk	14
sterilised milk	15
tuberculin tested milk	15

Sampling milk is carried out by officers of the Lancashire County Council.

Sampling Food -

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples taken within the district.

A total of 77 samples was obtained, consisting of 53 samples of milk (9 of which were Channel Islands Milk) and 24 others comprising:-

2 Pickles	1 Pickles beetroot
1 Branston pickle	2 Lemon cheese
4 Sweets	1 Camphorated oil B.P.
1 Ice-cream	1 Dairy cream
1 Cod liver oil B.P.	1 Travel sickness tablets
2 Beef sausage	1 Bread
1 Barm cake	2 Cough medicine
1 Blackcurrant health drink with Vitamin C	2 Christmas puddings

I give below details of one sample upon which the County Analyst gave an adverse report:-

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Beef Sausage	Meat content only 48.5 per cent.	No action taken.



Unsound Food -

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for consumption on examination:-

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Tinned Meat		2	2
Liquid Eggs		1	0
Box of Pears		1	12
Tinned Fruit		1	0
Tinned Tomatoes			12
Sheep livers			4
Tinned Syrup			2
Tinned Peas			2
Tinned Soup			1
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	1	2	7
	<hr/>		

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection -

Slaughtering continued at the three private slaughterhouses, and during the year, there was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered.

The work of meat inspection has been carried out by a firm of Veterinary Surgeons who are engaged on a part time basis. The present arrangement has facilitated more frequent visits being made to the slaughterhouses, and also a more thorough inspection, both ante-mortem and post-mortem.

In accordance with the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, a detailed report was submitted during the latter part of 1960 to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and it is pleasing to report that the Ministry accepted the report and confirmed the date of January 1st, 1963, when the full constructional Regulations will become operative in Royton.



CARCASES AND OFFAL inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	6809	941	39	34856	7839
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1869	410	-	1211	3858
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.4%	43.5%	-	4.6%	49.4%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	21	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	21	-	-	-	-
Generalized and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-





The following amounts of meat were found to be unfit for food at the slaughterhouses. It is worthy of comment that there has been no meat found to have been tuberculous during the year.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
Due to other disease			
Carcass Meat	3	1	63
Offal	13	18	47
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	16	19	110
	<hr/>		

The condemned meat is collected and disposed of by an approved trader.



HOUSINGNumber of Houses Erected during the Year -

(a)	By Local Authority	Flats	50
		Houses	6
(b)	By other Local Authorities	Flats	-
		Houses	-
(c)	By other bodies or persons	Flats	-
		Houses	173

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year -

(a)	(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	565
	(2)	Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	966
(b)		Number of dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit	
	(1)	Number found during the year	8
	(2)	Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year	331
(c)		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers under the Housing or Public Health Acts	97

Action under Statutory Powers during the year -

(a)		Proceedings under sections 9, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
	(1)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	2
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit:-	
		(i) By Owners	NIL
		(ii) By Local Authorities in default of owners	2
(b)		Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:-	
		(i) By Owners	NIL
		(ii) By Local Authorities in default of owners	1
(c)		Proceedings under sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made	60
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	69



(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the Local Authority.	NIL
(4)	Number of persons displaced from property dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	153
(d)	Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of Clearance areas represented	NIL
(2)	Number of houses concerned in (1)	NIL
(3)	Number of areas cleared	NIL
(4)	Number of houses concerned in (3)	NIL
(5)	Number of residents displaced in (3) and (4)	NIL
(6)	Number of houses and flats built by Local Authority to re-house residents displaced under Clearance Orders	NIL

Housing Acts, 1949 - 58, Improvement Grants -

(a)	(1) Number of Schemes submitted:	
	(i) By private individuals to Local Authority	NIL
	(ii) By Local Authority to Ministry	NIL
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	NIL
(b)	(1) Number of Schemes finally approved	NIL
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected	NIL
	(3) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes	NIL
(c)	Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year	NIL
(d)	Any other action taken under the Act	NIL

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 -  
Standard Grants

	No. of Schemes.	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority	64	64
(b) Approved by Local Authority	72	72
(c) Work Completed	54	54
(d) Remarks -	NONE	

With regard to the compilation of the above two tables, I wish to express my thanks to the Engineer and Surveyor.







